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THEY COME NO MORE.

They come no more!
The little voice that lisped its morning song;—
The little feet that pattered all day long,—
The little hands that mine so lov d to press—
The little lips whose touch was a caress,—
They come no more!

They come no more!
The laughing eyes that fondly looked in mine—
The baby ways that 'round the heart-strings twine,—
The cur y head that nestles on my breast;
All, all have left me for a sweeter rest,—
They come no more!

They come no more!
And, yet, to soothe my sorrow and regret,
The feeling comes my boy is with me yet
I know that some day, when this life has pa t,
Loving me still the same with joy at last,
He'll come once more!

Who was Right.

Just ten years ago I met the only one I ever loved, and, though the years are adding to each other, I still remember the first time we looked into each others' eyes and clasped the hand that made us friends, and true friends, indeed, for life.

In the city of C——, situated upon the banks of one of Ohio's beautiful blue rivers, there lived a family of wealth and culture. Surrounded as they were by all that could refine and educate a young and gifted mind, Miss Alice Marvenia, their second daughter, grew in girlhood's loveliness and romantic sweetness, and long before the age that fully developes the womanly qualities, she had numerous lovers ready to do her bidding.

Yes, I remember the evening we met. It was at the rink; upon the glistening circle of ice; the light shone down in chaste effulgence and its scintillations were like fire flies flitting in the silver sheen of a summer night. In the gallery the band poured forth its sweetest music, and seemed to bathe all in its soft, voluptuous swell as round and round the skaters quickly passed.

This particular evening had assembled together the youth and beauty of the city. Among the handsome and attractive, Miss Marvenia was the acknowledged belle, attired in a velveteen suit trimmed with gray fox fur, a Turkish cap nestled among her nut-brown tresses—she looked a queen indeed. At last the moment arrived when the long wished for introduction took place. It was generally known that we were both anxious to become acquainted, and as I glided into the knot of skaters which were gathered in the furthest corner, perchance to discuss a new figure or quiz some of the awkward skaters, Miss Lulu Allison, a bright and pretty Miss, who had long known our desire for an introduction, seized upon this opportunity to make the coveted acquaintance.

"Miss Marvenia allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Braleigh. He is a charming skater, and I know you will have a splendid time."

"Miss Marvenia, I am very glad to make your acquaintance, and I hope we will be good friends. Can I express the same sentiments for yourself?"

"Why, certainly, Mr. Braleigh. Do you know that I have noticed you time and time again, and really, this meeting gives me the greatest of pleasure. Won't it be nice? now that we know each other we can have such a gay time together. We shall meet here every evening, and as the band has now commenced playing, I am going to invite you to be my partner. Will you accept?"

"Certainly. Shall we skate backwards or forwards?"

"Oh, no; let us join hands and skate slowly around. Do you know that I so dislike this hurry and rush, as though one's life depended upon going around this circle just so many times in a fixed period? I prefer to go slowly; am I not right?"

As this question was asked our eyes met, and it was evident that we were both pleased with each other's society, and I can truly say that the moments passed so quickly and yet so quietly, that it was to me as a pleasant dream. Her sweet, musical voice charmed me and her innocent questions awakened in my heart feelings of the deepest respect and esteem. Her eyes, dark as the night, sparkled with unusual brilliancy; and as I looked into their liquid depths, I imagined hours of happiness; yes, and days of comfort that could be passed under their charming influence.

The hour, however, was fast approaching when skates were bundled up and the weary skaters sought their warm firesides. So bidding adieu for a while to the awakened thoughts and feelings which were arising in my mind, I hastened to the room where, around a large stove, the ladies and gentlemen were busy taking off their skates. We were greeted upon our arrival in the room by: "Well, indeed! and are you through? we had almost made up our mind that you were going to skate all night."

"Now, Miss Villiers, you know that we had an engagement for this evening."

"Yes, that is right, make an excuse. You can depend upon it, something is wrong."

"Mr. Braleigh, I am not going to speak to you again. No, you can not smooth it over. You promised me a week ago that the first evening the band played you would teach me the new figure. But to see you this evening while you were skating one would naturally suppose you had forgotten everything else in the world except her, and I am certain that if the janitor, would commenced turning off the gas you had not have been skating there yet."

"Come, now, Miss Villiers, do not be so cruel; you are cersinly aware that my acquaintance with tMiss Marvenia dates from this evening, and, of course, I desired to get along as far as possible."

"Indeed; I expect you were. I am persuaded to say that you have gotten along so far that you are already in love with her."

Not wishing to continue the conversation, and fearing, perhaps, that her remarks might be overheard, I turned aside. Hastening to where she was, I proceeded to unbuckle her skates. Thanking me very kindly for so doing, I offered her my company home, which was accepted. After wrapping up snugly we stepped out into the cold air. The moon was shining brightly in the heavens; and as we walked rapidly towards her home, the snow crisped and crackled under our feet, so cold had been the day.

Arriving at last at her home, and with the promise that I would attend the rink next evening, we parted.

Well, I can remember my lonely walk back that evening; how, as if a new life had come to my young heart—was it love? Could it be that in such a short period I could feel the passianate thrillings of love's sweetest depths. As I lay in my bed that night I felt as though my fate had been sealed. I loved her, and I looked forward to the day when I could call her mine. I knew it would be a struggle to possess her; but who can doubt his weakness when love has made him blind? Evening after evening we spent at the rink. We were the happiest of all present, the observed of all observers. It soon became the talk "that when we were together no other society was needed." We found so many ways to entertain each other. It was simply an obtrusion for any one to tarry with us. Week followed week, and the months of winter gradually warmed into spring. The buds upon the trees were putting forth their tiny green heads, and over the grey and dreary meadows the blue grass spread itself and seemed like the magnificence of the beautiful sky. With the return of spring and its bright and sunny days, our love grew stronger. Trusting in each other our life was one of complete happiness. Who can doubt the strength of confiding hearts? Who dare say they cannot be true? Who could believe that treachery could enter into and take possession of an honest and true heart, and break the silver chords of constancy? For it is constancy, strengthened by love, that binds the hearts and holds together the future happiness of man and wife. It is said that youthful love does not exist long—it is fickle, soon aroused and easily forgot. Let but a few months of separation exist and all will soon be forgotten. The sweet smile of the one so ardently admired will become as a mockery of by-gone days. The ringing laugh that sounded like the notes of a songbird, grow fainter and fainter as the weeks grow longer and longer. The gifts which were so kind and tenderly given soon lose their favorite place in the room, and in their stead perchance souvenirs from others are placed. Be that as it may, a separation soon took place.

I was apprised of the fact one evening as we were sitting in the parlor playing cards. It was settled that Alice was to leave the following Monday for Philadelphia, to attend a private boarding school, to be gone one year, and as we turned from the card table to the piano, I asked her to play Millard's "Waiting," a favorite song of ours, which she did with considerable feeling. Our conversation then naturally turned upon the subject of her going away.

"Harry, I am so sorry that I have to leave you," she said, "and would you believe it, ma says I cannot write to you, or you to me, during the whole year that I am away."

"And you are willing to accede to this."

"Indeed, I am not; but how can I help it?"

"Can't you arrange it so the mail can be delivered to you secretly?"

"Oh, Harry! And would you have me do this? It seems so wicked, and if I were to be found out, then what?"

"Then what! Have you not told me that you loved me; and do you think that in the time of trouble I should desert you?"

"What, you desert me? Oh, no; I could not believe that, but then I feel as though I must obey. The time will be short. Only one year, and then I will be home again. Please wait." As I took my hat to leave she passed into the hallway and after promising to be at the train on the day of her departure, I left.

Monday, 12 o'clock at noon, found me at the depot stepping into the cars. Looking hurriedly over the seats I saw Alice and her father in the farther end. With a smile on her face she welcomed me, and as I handed her a bouquet of flowers to be a companion during her travels, she thanked me most cordially, Our conversation was soon brought to a close by the engine bell which was a signal for departure. Bidding her good-bye, I hastened to the platform. As the train drew out we waved each other a last farewell.

A year had now almost passed away and I looked anxiously forward to the day. Aye, I longed for the hour, when we should meet again.

Frequently I had heard from her, through friends here, and the messages were always of the best wishes for my welfare, and expressed sentiments of deep regard.

Each thought expressed in my behalf kindled anew the passion of my soul. It would not be long, I thought, when we shall see each other again.

The time now quickly passed away, and the morning of her return had come—she was home.

I called at noon, but was greeted upon my arrival with the startling news, "Miss Marvenia was sick and it would be impossible for me to see her."

"Impossible to see her!" I exclaimed; "why, is she so seriously sick?"

"Well, I think so," said the servant, "but if you will step into the parlor, Mr. Braleigh, I will call her mother; she pr it will be better for you to see her."

Stepping into the parlor I awaited her coming, which was not long. After the customary formalities, I enquired very earnestly after the health of Miss Marvenia.

"Mr. Braleigh, I am very sorry to say that my daughter is ill and unable to see you at present. It may be a week or even three or four weeks before I can permit you to call. You will, of course, consider that I have my daughter's welfare at heart, and you will please act upon the suggestion."

"Mrs. Marvenia, you astonish me; is it possible that your daughter is so very sick that I cannot welcome her home?"

"Yes, it is true."

What could this really mean; was she sick? What could have made Mrs. Marvenia act so towards me? True, she never suspected our love as I had supposed. What right had she to know of it? Could it be possible that Alice had told her, and now she was seeking to sever the warm tie which was binding us so firmly together?

As I wandered homeward, all this passed through my mind. I was convincing myself that something had evidently chilled the feelings of Alice's mother towards me. What it was, I knew not. But I resolved to find it out.

It was fully three weeks before I had an opportunity to see her. During this time I understood that she had been kept closely confined. Why, I could not discover. When she passed along in her carriage she looked so sad and pale my heart sank within me. Her large black eyes, which were wont to look so bright, now had a far away look; some one thing seemed absorbing all her mind. There was no evidence of physical disability. She had not noticed me, for I stood under the shade trees by the sidewalk, and as I stepped from under their concealing branches I resolved to know the cause of her sorrow. Hastening to her home I arrived there just as she stepped from the carriage to the door. We met. Trembling with excitement, she welcomed me, and invited me to a seat in the parlor. Drawing a chair to her side, I inquired the cause of such a change in her face—why so sad and despondent. With considerable hesitation she finally said:

"Oh, Mr. Brateigh, I cannot, cannot tell you. You do not know what a change I have experienced."

"A change, Alice? What do you mean?"

"Harry, I thought I loved you, but within the last few weeks I know that it cannot be so."

"Cannot be so, Alice? Why, what can be the matter?"

As I asked this question I looked into her face with straining eyes, as if to read her inmost thoughts. I knew and felt she could not, did not feel what she was saying.

"It is mother, Harry."

"Your mother? Speak then, Alice, and let me know all," I said calmly and with deliberation.

"Mother says she hates you and will not permit you again to see me. Why, I do not know. She will not explain. Some one, no doubt, who is an enemy to you, has told her bitter falsehoods concerning yourself."

"And do you believe them?" I said, trembling with excitement and indignation.

"Believe them, Harry?" she replied. As she spoke her manner was sufficient to convince me she did not. "Believe them, Harry? No; and *no* most emphatically; and if you say the word, I will be yours and only yours till death."

Kind reader, what would you have done under the circumstances? Here was a young and beautiful girl, whom I had loved most passionately, willing to leave home and all to be my wife—reared in luxury and refinement, to go to a home, Heaven only knows where, for I was poor; but, thank God! no one could point the finger of scorn at any period in my life when a single deviation from the right course had been made. She, as I have said was willing to be a partner of my joys and sorrows. On the other hand, a proud and fastidious mother, who was anxious that her daughter should occupy a higher position in life than the one which I could command. She was eager to have her daughter sacrifice all the fine and noble instincts of womanly love to gratify a vain and ambitious fancy, I took her hand in mine, and with the words scarcely audible to myself, told her how I had loved her, but to the honor of her parents she [illegible] was hastening away. Throwing herself in my arms, and with tears streaming down her face, she besought me not to leave her. With an effort I gained the street. And to this day a question which I have asked myself a thousand times remains unanswered. It is: "Who was right?"

Liverpool Docks.

The Liverpool docks, as they stand at present, are among the wonders of the world. Since the formation of the first wet dock, in 1719, the extension of these inland basins has been continuous. Fifteen years ago they covered an area of water space to the extent of 277 acres, and the quays were nineteen miles in length. Since then there has been no cessation of dock extension. To enumerate or describe them would fill many pages. There are the Salthouse, Albert and Canning docks, the Clarence half-tide dock, the Prince's half-tide dock, the Manchester basin, the Wapping basin, the Coburg, Brunswick, Union, Toxeth and dozens of other docks, with the Gorre Piazzas at the bottom of St. James' Street, a short distance from the Town Hall. Every convenience and facility for the speedy transaction of business surrounds them. A broad open thoroughfare, tapping at right angles many of the principal streets, runs along their whole length; in this roadway is a double line of rails, which branch off also and surround several of the basins and docks; omnibuses and tram cars traverse it perpetually during the day from end to end. The scene is a busy one always. A hurrying polyglot multitude, constantly on the move in and out about the sheds; great vans and wains, laden with produce, cotton bales, ores, Manchester piece goods, cases of every size and description, containing cochineal, indigo, flax, jute, guano, mahogany, dressed hides and untanned, molasses, raw silk, and the thousand and one articles of home, colonial and foreign produce needed to carry on the manufacturing processes of the world; the engines rattling and puffing impatiently, as they ruh along with their long line of attendant wagons, *en ronte* for the great terminus hinger up in the town.

Exports of Manufactures.

The exports of American manufactures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to $127,102,608, against $76,-016.659, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. The changes in articles, whose value exceeds $1,000,000, have been as follows: Agricultural implements have increased from $1,068,476 to $2,933,388; books, maps, paintings, paper and stationery, from $912,663 to $2,036,814; carriages and railway cars, $976.542 to $1,273-128: clocks and watches, $589,008 to $1,-090,433; manufactures of cotton, $3,787,-282 to $18,853,959; manufactures of copper, $504,741 to $2,831,053; drugs, dyes and chemicals, $2,495,156 to $3,098,506; manufactures of hemp, except cordage, $67, 035 to $1,153,471; manufactures of iron and steel, $5,940,881 to $10,921,194; leather and manufactures, $663,331 to $7,-769,069; mineral oils, not including crude and residum, $20,429,057 to $37,914,110; vegetables oils, $312,140 to $2,497,694; ordnance and ordnance stores, $1,22,570 to $1,966,689; spirits, $767,541 to $2,723,-016; spirits turpentine, $1,257,302 to $2,-045,673; sugar and molasses, $661,526, to $7,118,673 r manufactures of tobacco, $1,-604,805 to $3.057,876; manufactures of wood, $11,326,860 to $12,765,032. The only articles in the whole list which show a decrease are sewing machines, which decreased from $2,223,326 to $1,648,915, and firearms, which declined from $5,015,-732 to $2,160,230.

The Tale of the Frogs.

The boys up in the lake country Iowa, are remarkably agile and most thoroughly versed in the art of catching anything that walks, crawls, hops or swims. About two weeks ago there were, among other tourists on Harvey's Lake, two gentlemen, one from the Twentieth and the other from the Sixteenth Wards of Chicago. One day they wanted some frogs for bait. They found some boys.

"Bring us," said the tourists, "some frogs. Bring them to us this evening, fresh and alive, for we would fish on the morrow."

And the boys spoke unto them, "How many frogs would they want?"

And they said, "Go to; bring us as many as you can catch."

For they wist not that the boys were lightning on frogs.

And the boys were astonished, and marveled within themselves, and said, "So many?"

And the tourists were wroth and entreated the lads roughly, and said, "Yea, so many. Up; get thee away, for the day waneth." And straightway the lads got up and got.

And it was so that the two fishermen sought yet other boys, and spoke unto them in like manner as they had said unto the first, for they feared there would be no bait for the morrow's sport.

Now, the fishermen desired that they might have twenty-five frogs and no more, but they withheld this matter back from the lads, and said unto them: "Bring unto us all the frogs you can catch. See, is not here silver and nickles?"

Now, when eve was come the lads returned, and they brought with them frogs. In oyster cans, in fruit cans, sardine boxes, old bottles, in earthen vessels and tin buckets, in baskets and in gunny sacks, in their hats and in their pockets, yea, in everything wherein a frog might be contained, brought they frogs; big frogs, little frogs, fat frogs, lean frogs, old frogs, young frogs, male and female brought they them.

And the fishermen were amazed, and one said, "Lo, what have we here?"

And the lads spake unto them, saying, "Frogs."

And the head fishermen entreated them, saying, "Lo, here are far more frogs than we want, but we will take them. We will lump the lot at a hundred. Here is silver; let that suffice thee."

But the lads said, "Nay, we will count them."

And they tallied the tale of frogs, and the number thereof was two hundred and three-score and nine. And the people laughed and clapped their hands and made merry.

But the fishermen were wroth without cause.

And it was so that yet other lads came in by ones and twos and threes. And they brought with them each lad his full tale of frogs, so that the like of it had never been [illegible] Lake.

And they counted each boy his frogs, and he said: "Pay me what thou owest. Lo, is not there the frogs thou hast commanded?"

And they paid them, and entreated them that they would cast the frogs into the lake.

But the lads said: "Not so. The frogs are thine; do with them as thou mayest please."

And all the country round about the lake was filled with frogs, for it was so that they escaped from the earthen vessels and the fruit cans and sardine boxes and baskets and the empty beer bottles and the gunny bags, and spread themselves abroad over the land. And they lifted up their voices and made great lamentation so that no man slept that night.

And the people sat at the windows and at the gates and said with a loud voice, "Blasthe," which by interpretation is "frogs."

And when the morrow was come, the fishers went forth to fish, and they took with them, as was their need, twenty-five frogs. And they used four of them.

But they had paid for three hundred and eighty-seven.

Wives of the Presidents.

James Parton tell us that Martha Washington was a plump, pretty, sprightly little woman in her youth, but settled down into a plain, domestic wife, who looked sharply after the servants. She was far from an educated woman, and though she kept her own accounts, was a very poor speller. Parton quotes Mrs. Bremer, the authoress, who relates a "curtain lecture" of the great man by Martha, which she overheard in the sleeping-room. Martha was angry, and scolded a long time. The General listened in silence till she was done, and then mildly closed the scene with "Now, good sleep to you, my dear." General Washington was very rich, Mrs. Washington was very rich, and her three children by her first husband were heirs to great wealth. Washington's mother was a plain, illiterate, energetic, strong-willed lady, who preferred her own broad acres, and declined to go and live with her great son. "I thank you, George," said she, "but I desire to be independent." And when General Lafayette called, see was at work in her garden, with her old sun-bonnet on; so she came to him, saying: "I could not pay you so poor a compliment, Marquis, as to stop to change my dress." Thomas Jefferson, like Washington, married a widow, Mrs. Maria Skelton, who had considerable property; but that did not save her great husband, who died deeply in debt, owing to his slavish devotion to his country. She was a lady of extraordinary beauty of face and form, and singularly competedt to adorn and conduct a great household. A little above the medium height, fair complexion, eyes large, dark and expressive, auburn hair, and a daring horsewoman, and full of talent. She played, danced, and sung well, and had literary tastes. When Jefferson courted her he was twenty-eight, and she nineteen. He played the violin and sung well, and as he had money then, and a high position, he distanced all rivals. They had a great wedding. She had an immense responsibility managing her husband's great estate, had six children, of whom only two survived, and died before he rose to his great renown, mourned by him to the last. He remained a widower forty-four years, down to his death. Of course she never saw him in the White House. Dolly Payne was a Quaker, and a widow when she married James Madison, and the daughter of a Virginia planter, born in North Carolina. Her father and moiher set their slaves free and moved to Philadelphia, and there Dolly married a lawyer named Todd. She was twenty, and he died three years after, leaving her with a son and no wealth. Her mother kept boarders while Congress sat here, and she helped her mother to keep the establishment. Among these boarders were Aaron Burr, then a Senator from New York, and James Madison, a Member of Congress from Virginia. Dolly was very beautiful and accomplished, and when she married Madison he was 43 and she 25. They had no children. When he became President, in 1809, the White House received its lovely mistress, who enjoyed its attractions for eight years. She died in Washington in 1849, aged 82 years, surviving her husband thirteen years. I have spoken of Mrs. Andrew Jackson more than once. She was the wife of another man, Lewis Robards of Kentucky, when young Jackson saw and loved her. Her mother, Mrs, Donelson, was keeping a boarding house at the time, having returned to Tennessee with Mr. and Mrs. Robards, and Jackson lived in her house. Result, a jealous husband and a separation. A rumor came that a divorce had been granted, and then Jackson married the "grass widow;" but the rumor proving false, they lived together two years before a divorce could be really granted, and then they were married again. The first husband left early, and these peculiar circumstances led to many bitter quarrels between Jackson, who grew into a great reputation, and his many enemies. She was short and stout, a great housekeeper and manager, very religious, very illiterate, kind to her slaves, and full of anecdote and fun. She had no children, and died in December, 1828, just after her great husband was elected President. She was the "Aunt Rachel" of Nashville, and regularly smoked a pipe with the General. When the news of his election as President came to her dying couch, she simply said: "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake (she always called him Mr. Jackson) I am glad; for my own part, I never wished it." Mr, Polk was in his fiftieth year when he was inaugurated President, on the 4th of March, 1845, and his stately wife could not have been less than forty when I saw her at the succeeding inauguration ball. She was a splendid autumnal beauty, and her creamy complexion and glossy raven hair gave her a sort of Spanish loveliness. At present her snowy curls and fine presence indicate that she is over seventy, and her handwriting reveals a lady of fine physical and mental health.

A Central African Storm.

We continued sailing for half an hour, and as it was then near sunset, dropped anchor in seventy-five feet of water. The wind, which had swept in strong gusts from the northwest, suddenly fell, for in the northwest the aspect of the sky had long been threatening. Clouds surged in thick masses from that direction and cast a gloom over the woodclothed slopes and crests of Usuguru, which became almost as black as a velvet pall, while the lake grew [illegible] and a portentous zig zag line of deep sable hue ran through its centre, from which the storm seemed to issue. I requested the crew to come further aft, and fastening a double rope to the stone anchor, prepared every mug and baler for the rain with which we were threatened, The wind then fell, as though from above, upon our bowed heads with an overpowering force, striving against the resistance which it met, as if it would bear us down to the bottom of the lake, and then, repelled by the force of the water, it brushed into a million of tiny ripples. The temperature fell to 62 deg. Fahrenheit, and with this sudden cold down dropped a severe shower of hailstones of great size, which pelted us with great force and made our teeth chatter. After this the rain fell in sheets, while the lightning blazed, proceeding the most dreadful thunder-claps I remember to have ever heard. The rain, indeed. fell in such quantities that it required two men for each section to keep the boat sufficiently buoyant to ride the crest of the waves. The crew cried out that the boat was sinking—that, if the rain continued in such volume, nothing could save us. In reply, I only urged them to bale her out faster. The sable mass of Usuguru— as I observed by the bars of intense light which the lightning flashed almost every second—was still in front, and I knew, therefore, that we were not being swept very far to sea. Our energies were wholly devoted to keeping our poor petted selves afloat, and this occupied the crew so much that they half forgot the horrors of the black and dismal night. For two hours this experience lasted, and then, unburdening our breasts with sighs of gladness not unmixed with gratitude, we took our anchor on board and stole through the darkness to the western side of Ngevi Island, where, at a kindly fire, we dried our clothes and our wetted bodies, and, over a hot potful of Leibig, affected to laugh at our late critical position.

The Germination of Mushroom Spores.

It has been generally supposed, and in fact it is asserted in all works on the subject, that the spores of the common edible mushroom cannot be made to germinate until they have passed through the body of a horse, or some graminivorous animal. Mr. W. G. Smith, an eminent authority denies this, however. He says, in the current number of the Gardener's Chronicle, that "it is a mistake to suppose that the mushroom spores will not germinate until they have passed through the stomach of some graminivorous animal, for I have several times seen the spores germinating upon clean grass. I first noticed the fact by accident, after I had left a number of freshly fallen spores under the microscope all night. On looking at the slide in the morning nearly every spore had germinated. But then the spores were perfectly fresh and alive. My observations lead me to think that spores very soon die in unsuitable dry air or when they fall upon any unsuitable matrix. Many other fungus spores will germinate upon glass, it being always remembered that for this purpose the spores must be perfectly fresh from the hymenium of the parent fungus. Fungus spores will grow freely upon damp blotting paper; they cannot be seen when upon this material, but they can be easily transferred (by mere contact) to a damp glass slide. Several dung-born agarics, (as they are often termed), including the mushroom, are not uncommon on the sea sands, in position where graminiverous animals rarely disport themselves."

—About 30,000 telephones are now in use in this country, and about 500 in England.

The Bicycle.

As now constructed the bicycle is a far different thing from the clumsy "bone shatterer" introduced in America about ten years ago. Great companies have been formed in England which do nothing else but fabricate these extraordinary vehicles; and you hear young men talk about the superior speed of a "Coventry," a "Sparrow," or a "Stanley." The fore-wheel being sixty inches, the back-wheel is so small that when the machine is in motion you can hardly see it. It is, by regulation, not two feet in diameter. Indeed, the appearance presented as these enormous flashing circles dart past on the smooth road is that of a great hoop of glittering steel with a human figure perched on the top of it. The spokes are thin cords of steel wire, trending into the tire from a very wide hub. The general rule is that the vehicles shall be high—that is, the saddle or chair of the person who rides it. As a consequence, to learn to manage one requires about such a training as an equestrian undergoes in a riding school, with this difference and drawback, and even when you have mastered the difficulty of keeping your perilous seat you are unable to quit it, or, having quitted it you are unable to remount, without aid. This, as you will see, neutralizes the value of these fascinating motors as means of journeying in strange districts. But, in spite of all their drawbacks, you will meet "mounts" of them by the dozen on all the smooth roads of Palatinate, where the danger of sharp ascents and incessant traffic does not seem to discourage the adventurous Briton. The accidents are not the least interesting part of this charming steed. You may be admiring six feet of flesh and blood perched far above you on the high road, when of a sudden, like a flash, you see the small rear wheel rise from the ground and climb the backbone of the big one; then you see a convulsive scramble of feet and legs in the air, and your young Hercules is shot sprawling square over the handle or head of the thing, and lands with a somersault on the hard roadway in front, while the machine, a moment before so erect and glistening, lies in a mess either on the rider or perilously near him. His only care, however is to save the frail mechanism—for a good machine costs not less than $150 and from that down to $50. At such a price it would be natural to suppose that they would be scarce, but, on the contrary, all classes of the continental English have them. I saw a company consisting of a dozen young Oxford men set out from Strasburg for Cologne—150 miles away. There was a younger son of a duke, the son of a cabinet minister, a minister's son, and the rest middle-class English. The captain of the party was a city merchant's boy and he gave the command to the company. He was elected because of his physical preeminence and his mastery over the bicycle.

Putting Plants to Sleep.

The idea of subjecting this remarkable plant to the action of anæsthetics was naturally suggested by the well-known effects of the vapors of ether or chloroform. Recently M. Arloing has made some interesting observations of the effects of chloral, chloroform and ether presented for absorption by the roots. The pots were sprinkled with aqueous solutions of these substances, then covered with care to prevent escape of the vapors. After absorption of chloroform or ether, one notes primary and secondary effects; the former are phenomena of excitation, similar to those arising from mechanical irritation, and comparable to those in animals when anæsthetized. They occur successively from the bottom to the top of the stem. In thirty to sixty minutes the common peticles (or leaf stems) straighten and the leaflets separate, beginning from the top of the stem; but the plant is now found to have lost its sensibility. The secondary effects consist of elimination of the anæsthetic. The sensibility often does not return for one and a half or two hours. Chloral does not act anæsthetically on the sensitive plant. These observations afforded M. Arloing an opportunity of ascertaining the velocity of liquids in the stem and branches of plants under strictly physiological conditions, whereas past experiments on the subject have been made with withered or mutilated plants. If the leaves are in a good state, the common petioles bend down suddenly and successively from below upward in the plant as the absorbed chloroform reaches them. Hence, knowing the dimensions of the the plant, the velocity of the chloroformized water in the stem and primary petioles can be easily calculated. Within the stem, the velocity is modified by the state of the tissues and foliage, the temperature, etc.; it was found in different cases, at the rate of 0.90 metres, 2.22m., 2.40m., 2.76m. per hour. The velocity increases from the base to the top of the stem in the ratio of 1 to 1.25 or 1.50, and it is 1½ times to twice as great in the petioles as in the stem. The time of absorption by the roots was found to vary from 3 to 6½ minutes.

Age of Glass.

The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date is a little molded lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian king of eleventh dynasty, in the Slade collection at the British Museum. That is to say, at a period which may be moderately placed at more than 2,000 yeas B. C., glass was not only made, but made with a skill which shows that the art was nothing new. The invention of glazing pottery with a film or varnish of glass is so old that among the fragments which bear inscriptions of the early Egyptian monarchy are beads possibly of the first dynasty. Of later glass there are numerous examples, such as a bead found at Thebes, which has the name of Queen Hatasoo or Hashep, of the eighteenth dynasty. Of the same period are vases and goblets and many fragments. It cannot be doubted that the story prepared by Pliny, which assigns the credit of the invention to the Phœnicians, is so far true that these adventurous merchants brought specimens to other countries from Egypt. Dr. Schliemann found disks of glass in the excavations at Mycenæ, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known to him. That the modern art of the glass blower was known longer before, is certain from representations among the pictures on the walls of a tomb at Beni Hassan, of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty; but a much older picture, which probably represented the same manufacture, is among the half-obliterated scenes in a chamber of the tomb of Thy at Sakkara, and dates from the time of the fifth dynasty, a time so remote that it is not possible, in spite of the assiduous researches of many Egyptologers, to give it a date in years.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The memory of mischief is no desirable fame.

To him that lives well every form of life is good.

The torment of envy is like a grain of sand in the eye.

Those who hope for no other life are dead even for this.

Do not suffer life to stagnate; it will grow muddy for want of motion.

To the blessed eternity itself there is no other handle than this instant.

What the key is to the watch, the prayer is to our graces.

The heart has its reasons, which Reason does not apprehend.

It is not life to live for one's self alone. Let us help one another.

Many complain of their memory, but none of their judgment.

A man seldom improves who has no better model than himself.

Society could not long subsist if men were notthe dupes of one another.

Consider no work completed that you might hava performed more creditably

He is not so good as he should be who does not strive to be better than he is.

There is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it out.

Let us not imagine evils we do not feel, nor injure life by misrepresentations.

The life of a solitary man will certainly be miserable, but not certainly devout.

No evil is insupportable but that which is accompanied with consciousness of wrong.

No indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.

There are few doors through which liberality, joined with good humor, cannot find its way.

The mind hath reason to remember that passions ought to be her vassals not her masters.

This is the present reward of virtuous conduct—that no unlucky consequence can oblige us to regret it.

All virtue lies in the power of denying our own desires when reason does not authorize or sanction them.

Even gentleness can be acquired after a patient exercise of your better nature.

Clutch virtue as a priceless jewel, and handle vice as you would a red-hot coal.

How can we expect a harvest of thought who have not had a seed-time of character?

Mankind worship success, but think too little of the means by which it is attained.

Man judges of our motives by our actions. God judges of our actions by our motives.

[illegible] which is evil.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

To put up with the world is better than to control it. This is the very acme of virtue. Religion leads us to it in a day; philosophy only conducts to it by a lengthened life, misery, or death.

When one flatteringly praises me, always commends me, never rebukes me, assists my faults, and forgives me before I have repented—he is my enemy.

Men must trust rather to their eyes than to their ears; the effect of precept is, therefore, slow and tedious, whilst that of example is summary and effectual.

It is not the strange sights that we shall see in heaven that will so much delight us; not the glitter and the glory; not the diamond and topaz; no, it is God. He is all and in all.

It is a great disgrace to religion to imagine that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe extractor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Could we but prevail with the greatest debauchers among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard master to change their judgments.

It matters to us in life not so much what part we play, as it does to play our part well. In a drama it is not so much a question who played the king or the peasant, as who played the part best.

Life is a stream which continually flows on, but never returns. We die daily; for each day takes away some portion of life. The days which are past are gone forever; the present moment only is our own.

No man can succeed in all his undertakings, and it would not be well for him to do so. Things easily acquired go easily. It is by the struggle it costs to obtain that we learn to rightly estimate the value.

The love of glory, the fear of shame, the design of making a fortune, the desire of rendering life easy and agreeable, and the humor of pulling down other people, are often the causes of that valor so celebrated among men.

The soul may be compared to a field of battle, where the armies are ready at every moment to encounter. Not a single vice but has a more powerful opponent, and not one virtue but may be overborne by a combination of vices.

Never yet did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word which did not expand the intellect while it purified the heart; which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and feelings.

People are apt to think that the hard times which they experience are the hardest times that have ever been; and so they are for them. But one only needs to read the history of the world to learn that hard times have been perpetually coming to all nations in all periods of their existence. And so have good times, and so have chances for honest people to better their condition. There never yet was a night that was not followed by a day, nor a storm that was not followed by a calm.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. C. F. Deininger, Preacher-in-charge.—Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. W. R. Whitney, Preacher-in-charge.—Protracted meeting in progress.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

The charge is at present without a pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. John Landis, Preacher-in-charge.—Quarterly meeting begins Saturday evening. Rev. D. Speck, P. E., will preach on Sunday morning, when communion will also be held. Childrens meeting in the afternoon. Services will probably continue through the week.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning and in Millheim in the evening—English. Rev. J. A. Bright of Jersey Shore is expected to fill the Millheim appointment.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—R. O. Deininger, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. R. A. Bumiller, Sec. R. B. Hartman, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim R. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec. R. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec., J. F. Harter, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot of the 5th.

At this writing—midnight—the indications are that Butler, Rep., is elected state treasurer by a large majority, probably upwards of 40,000, of which Philadelphia contributes at least 25,000. This result was not produced by an in the democratic party. New York has probably elected the whole democratic state ticket except Robinson for governor. The joint vote for Robinson (regular democrat) and Kelley (ind. democrat) will show a majority over Cornell (rep.) of about 40,000. This proves that New York is still a democratic state and will cast its electoral vote for the democratic candidate for president provided he is not affiliatad with either of the factions in the state. Maryland gives a large democratic majority. Connecticut elects a republican legislature. The New Jersey legislature is in doubt. Wisconsin goes republican as usual. The defeat of Butler in Massachusetts is claimed by the republicans. Moral—democrats must reorganize the party.

Chandler Dead.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was found dead in his room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago on Saturday morning He had addrssed a political meeting the night before, in Wisconsin and spoke with his usual earnestness.

Mr. Chandler was a prominent and influential party leader. He was a bold, aggressive and unscrupulous politician, but no statesman in any sense of the word. His name is not associated with any one great public measure, and he will be known mainly for his violent rancor as a partisan. He was chairman of the National Republican Committee, in 1876, and he it was more than any other man, who organized the plan to capture the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida.

The Next Electoral College.

There are a few doubting Thomases among the Democrats of this vicinity who seem to regard the loss of Ohio by the democracy as fatal to the prospects of that party in the Presidential contest of next year. Such men have evidently paid but little attention to the aspect of affairs as presented by the latest elections held in the north and west. A careful survey of the field shows that the Democrats are not as liable to defeat as would appear at first glance, but stand more than an even chance of success. In the north the democracy can safely lay claim to the states of Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. There may be some who will dispute the possibility of carrying New York. The present split in the democratic ranks may lose the state for the Democrats at this election, but a year hence this dissension will be healed, and the democracy will present a solid front. With a united democracy the state is certain to cast its electoral vote for the candidate of the party, whoever he may be.

A look at the complexion of the next electoral college presents the following as the probable and almost positive status of that body after the election of November, 1880:

DEMOCRATIC STATES. Electoral Vote.		REPUBLICAN STATES. Electoral Vote.	
Alabama	10	California	6
Arkansas	6	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Florida	4	Kansas	5
Georgia	11	Maine	7
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	13
Kentucky	12	Michigan	11
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	5
Maryland	8	Nebraska	3
Mississippi	8	Nevada	3
Missouri	15	New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9	Ohio	22
New York	35	Pennsylvania	29
North Carolina	10	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7	Vermont	5
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8	Total	153
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		
Total	203		

DOUBTFUL STATES.

Oregon	3
Wisconsin	10
Total	13

In the above computation we give the Republicans the states of Illinois and California, which may fairly be considered doubtful, and granting them both Oregon and Wisconsin, it will be seen that they cannot by any method of figuring, command more than 166 electoral votes, which is nineteen less than a majority. With a candidate for Vice President from Illinois—such a man as Gen. J. M. Palmer, for instance—that state could easily be carried by the Democrats, and in that event the party could afford the loss of New York.

But, as we have said, the existing breach in the party in that state will no doubt be healed long before the presidential election, and with a united democracy the empire state will be democratic to the core.

We can afford to allow the republican party to take Ohio and yet win the battle in 1880. There is margin enough to work upon, provided no grave blunders are committed. In fact, the result in Ohio settles all discussions on the financial question, and cleaves the way for a rousing democratic victory in 1880.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Globe.*

How to Succeed.

The democratic party is organized in but two states of this Union, New York Indiana. The republican party is efficiently organized and splendidly disciplined in every one of the northern states. It was so splendidly and audaciously officered in 1876 as to be able to steal Oregon from us without even alarming our sentinals; to overcome the vote of California by a systematic series of frauds in San Francisco, and finally, in the garish light of day, after making boastful announcement of its purpose, to rob us of twelve electoral votes—so fairly cast for Mr. Tilden that all the world took notice of the fact—and turn so poor a piece of clay as Mr. Hayes from a minority into a majority candidate. The sum of these declarations and observations, therefore, is this: If the democratic party is to succeed in 1880 it must *organize* effi

The Fever Epidemic Ended.

No New Cases in Memphis, but the Disease still Prevailing in Concordia, Miss.

Memphis, Oct. 28.—No new cases or deaths were reported to the Health Board to-day. The Howard Association sent out one nurse to attend Miss Belle Bragg, aged 14 years, at Ridgeway Station, ten miles out on the Charleston Railroad. The Howards received a telegram to day from Harison Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, eighty miles from here, asking for a physician and nurse to attend a new case of fever developed in that town. Last night a drug clerk, who never had the fever and had been employed at Goodyear's drug store since Sept. 1., was sent to the City Hospital with a very suspicious case, which is not yet reported by the hospital physician. Several thousand refugees have already returned, and every train and steamboat brings them in. Business has begun to boom again and general rejoicing prevails. Never were people more pleased to return home than are refugees. By the end of this week 15,000 people will have returned.

The news from Concordia, Miss., 120 miles below here, indicates that the fever still prevails among the few inhabitants, and is of a malignant type. Frosts have not yet appeared in that region. Our Howard nurses are still at Concordia. The sick in our city are doing well. They number about 100.

Camp Father Mathew was broken up this afternoon. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic Church, where services were held and a benediction pronounced. Fathers Kelly, Quinn and Walsh officiated.

The Ownership of Fruit.—An exchange remarks: "A criminal charge of stealing apples from a bough hanging over another man's property is expected to be tried at Doylestown, Bucks county, shortly. There seems to be a good deal of ignorance of the law on this question of ownership, but it has more than once been decided, and the decision has been we believe, in every case, in favor of the owner of the tree. The owner of an adjoining lot may cut off all the branches hanging over his land and may destroy the roots running into it; but that is all. He cannot claim the fruit on an overhanging branch, not even when it falls off upon his property; but the owner of the tree has a right to gather it."

The above just shows how absurd and illogical our courts often decide in the more common affairs of life. Just think of it, if your neighbor's tree overhangs the division fence you have a clear right to cut off all such overhanging limbs, or even roots that come over the line, and thus injure or deface the tree; but if the fruit falls off upon your ground, you have no right to pick it up, but you must allow the neighbor to come and commit a tresspass upon your premises and take it away.

Death of General Hooker.

Long Island, Oct. 31.—Major General Joseph Hooker died at Garden City at 4.45 p. m. to day.

He took his accustomed walk in the Park during the afternoon and did not complain of feeling ill till about four o'clock, when he retired to his own apartment on the second floor and summoned his valet, Thomas Lawler, who assisted him to arrange a position upon a couch. After an hour he arose and busied himself about his room till 4.45. His valet hearing the general struggling for breath hastened to his side and assisted him to lie down upon his bed, at the same time ringing the bell for help. Mr. M. C. Kerson the hotel superintendent, hurried to the room, but when he arrived the General was dead.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Sivels, late of Millheim, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. H. Reisinger, Administrator.

Orphans' Court Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises and at the late residence of Abraham Reber, dec'd, in Miles township, on Friday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1879, A No. 1 Farm, near Spring Bank, adjoining lands of John Kreamer, S. K. Faust and o heirs, containing 163 acres and 143 perches, about 110 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; there on erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and fences are in good condition, and the land in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the finest and most desirable farms in Brush Valley, convenient in all respects and of easy access to the rail road. There are two orchards of choice fruit, water-pipes close to door and barn, plenty of lime stone and a lime kiln on the premises.

If the said farm is not sold it will be rented on said day to the highest bidder.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day when terms will be made known.

Thomas Hosterman,
George E. Zehner, Trustees.

Notice.—

Nancy A. Rothrock, Thomas Rothrock, John Rothrock, Anna E. Rothrock, and Henry J. Rothrock, Plaintiffs. vs. David Rothrock, defendent.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. In Equity. No. 243 April 3, 1879.

The undersigned, master, appointed by the said Court, to take the testimony of the parties and report the same with a decree, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 20th day of November, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. M. Bower, Master.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Auman, late of Penn Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. William Auman, Administrator.

A good home for sale.—The old home stead of the late Capt. Henry Smith, situate in Penns Valley, midway between Millheim and Spring Mills, half a mile north of the turn-pike road, and 2½ miles from the rail road, containing in all 180 acres, more or less, is now offered at private sale on reasonable terms. About 80 acres of timberland, on Brush mountain, easy of access, will be sold to suit purchasers. The remaining 100 acres, of which 35-40 acres

There are two dwelling houses, a good bank barn and other outbuildings on the premises. A fine, never-failing spring, is convenient to house and barn. A large variety of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, &c., are also on the ground. Altogether it is a very desirable home, and will be sold at a bargain to parties who will apply soon. Further information can be obtained on the premises. For terms apply to

Rev. S. Smith.
Buffalo X Roads, Union county, Pa. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several Alias writs of Levari Facias: No. 36 Dec, Term 1879, George Schnure, Executor of Daniel Carey, dec'd, against William Whitmer and George W. Walls; and No. 37 Dec. Term 1879, George Schnure against George W. Walls and William Whitmer issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County and directed will be exposed to Public Sale, at Amig's Hotel in the Borough of Selinsgrove on

Saturday, November 29th, 1879,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain body of land situate in the counties of Union, Centre, Mifflin and Snyder, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock in Hartly township, Union county, at the North-west corner of a tract of land surveyed to Christian Gentzer, thence by land of Alvah Marion, South 47 deg. West 207 rods to a stump, North 27¾ deg. West 184 rods to stones, thence by the same and crossing Penns Creek, North 2¾ deg. East 34 rods to a post on the North bank of said creek, thence up said bank to the several courses thereof, by land of the heirs of Jacob Heronimus, John Hale and William Johnson, 665 rods to post South from said Johnson's house, thence across said creek south 80 deg. West 9 rods to post on the South bank of said creek, thence by land of said Johnson in right of John Kister, South 82¾ deg. West 114 rods to a birch, North 23½ deg. West 41 rods to a hemlock, thence across said creek to North bank thereof North 82 deg. West 7 rods to a post, thence up the said bank by lands of William Johnson, Thomas McCurdy and F. M. McCurdy the several courses thereof 324¾ rods to a post in Mifflin county, thence by land of F. M. McCurdy North 29 deg. East 55 rods to a post in Union county North 64½ deg. East 18 2-10 rods to a post, thence by land of Thomas McCurdy North 12¼ deg. West 40¼ rods to a pine, the Northwest corner of a tract of land surveyed to John Dunlap in Centre county, thence by land of Thomas McCurdy and William Johnson North 77¾ deg. East 159 rods to Chestnut Oak in Union county, thence by land of said Johnson North 72¼ deg. East 242¼ rods to stones, thence by lands of John Gail and Carey & Schnure North 2 deg. East 130 rods to a post on the top of the South fork of Paddy's Mountain, thence by land of Carey & Schnure along said top North 71¼ deg. E. at 191 rods to a post, thence by the same and land of John Gale South 2 deg. West 137 rods to stones, thence by land of Barnet Bohnestiel and others West corner of land surveyed to John McKisock, thence by the same North 24¾ deg. West 155 rods to a post North 67¼ deg. East 134 rods to a post, thence land surveyed in the name of Peter Benson North 23¾ deg. East 311 rods to stones on the North fork of Paddy's Mountain, thence on top of said Mountain by land of A. Pardee 38½ deg. West 230 rods to a corner in Centre county, thence South 77 deg. West 205 rods to a corner, thence South 8 deg. West 100 rods to a corner, thence 59¾ deg. West 103 rods to stones, thence South 31 deg. West 96 rods to stones, thence North 5¼ deg. West 68 rods to stones, thence by land of —— —— South 74¾ deg. West 167 rods to a post, thence by other lands South 5¼ de . East 99 rods to stones, thence by same and lands surveyed to Michael Gratz, North 74¾ deg. West 223 rods to a post, thence by land surveyed to Bernard Gratz and Simon Gratz South 62¾ deg. West 542 rods to a post, thence by land of —— —— South 27¼ deg. East 100 rods to a Chestnut Oak Stump the Northwest corner of Wm. Harrison tract, thence by land of —— —— South 62 deg. West 181 rods to a post, thence by the same North 88¾ deg. West 19 rods to a Hemlock the Southeast corner of a tract surveyed to Henry Spahr and Christian Wirn now owned by George Fowler, thence by the same South 73¾ deg. West 224 rods to a Chestnut Oak, thence North 17¼ deg. West 24 rods to a Hemlock, thence South 72¾ deg. West 91 rods to a Hemlock, thence by land of Albright and Coutner South 17 deg. East 99 rods to stones, thence South 8¾ deg. East 59 rods to a post, thence South 63 deg. West 26 rods to the Northeastern corner of a tract surveyed in the name of John Bolender, thence by said John Bolender South 27¼ deg. East 408 rods to a Spruce corner of said John Bolender and tract in the names of Christian Derring, Luke Bar and Thomas Bar, thence by said John Bolender South 63 deg. West 128 rods to a post formerly a maple, corner of land surveyed to George Ulrich, thence by said George Ulrich South 27¼ deg. East 476 rods to a post, thence by land surveyed to Luke Smith and William Tidd and others North 62¾ deg. East 423 rods to a post, thence by said land in name of William Tidd South 27¼ deg. East 126 rods to a post, thence 7¼ deg. East 126 rods to a post, thence across part of a tract surveyed to John Boyle North 62¾ deg. East 56 rods to a post, thence through said John Boyle South 27¾° East 360 rods to a post in Snyder county, thence to land surveyed to William Boyle North 62¾° East 140 rods to a post, thence by same South 27¾° East 116 rods to a post, thence through tract surveyed to John Smith, Lewis Derr, Joseph Derr and John Derr North 62¾° East 652 rods to a post, thence by the Northeastern line of John Derr North 27¾° West 116 rods to a corner in Union county, thence by —— —— and lands of William Thomas in right of Samuel Carl North 62¾° East 560 rods to stones, thence by said William Thomas and others North 27½° West 151 rods to a post, thence by land of —— Johnson in right of Christian Gentzer, North 87¾° West 89 rods to stones, thence by the same North 2¾° East 161 rods to place of beginning, containing

13,940 ACRES,

and one hundred and twenty-five perches.

ALSO all that certain body of land situate in Hartley township, Union county, Pa., bounded as follows. Beginning at a post thence by land of John Church in right of Albright Stockton South 7¾ deg. East 122 rods to a post, thence by land of George Feese and others South 65 deg. West 70 rods to a post, thence by land of Church and Knass in right of Flened Road North 48 deg. West 85 rods to a pine, thence by the same and land of Christopher Schnure and others, South 680 West 5-8 rods to a post thence by land of said Schnure and D. T. L. Beck North 24¼ deg. West 141 rods to stone on North fork of Paddy's Mountain, thence by land of A. Pardee South 84 deg. East 147 rods to a stone, thence South 53 deg. East 48 rods to stones and north 80¾ deg. East 774 rods to place of beginning, containing

928 ACRES,

and seventy-six perches.

ALSO, all that piece of land situate as aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the North bank of Penns Creek, thence by land of Andrew Heronimus, North 19 deg. West 12 3-10 rods to a post, thence by land of James Funelly North 82 deg. East 126 rods to a post, thence by land of Thomas Libby South 2½ deg. West 106 rods to a stone on the said North bank of Penns Creek, thence up the said bank on the several courses thereof 161 rods to place of beginning, containing

60 ACRES,

and forty-three perches.

ALSO, all that certain other piece of land situate as aforesaid, beginning at a post in a road thence by land of —— Heronimus North 30¾ deg. East 5 7-10 rods to a post, same North 39½ deg. East 21 4-10 rods to a post, thence by land of Adam Ackerman North 82 deg. East 75 1-10 rods to a stone, thence by land of William Punley South 33¾ deg. East 101 rods to a post, thence by James Punley South 79¾ deg. West 98 5-10 rods to a post, thence by land of Andrew Heronimus North 63¼ deg. West 197 5-10 rods to a stone, same North 45 deg. West 13 6-10 rods to place of beginning, containing

49 ACRES,

and seventeen perches.

ALSO, the two undivided third parts of all these several tracts of land situate partly in Armagh township, Mifflin county and partly in Haines township, Centre county, state aforesaid, &c., &c.

Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of William Whitmer and Geo. W. Walls.

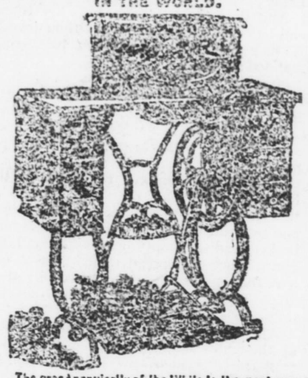
D. Bolender, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Middleburg, Oct. 30, 1879.

PENSIONS!

procured for soldiers disabled in U. S. service by reasons of wounds and other causes.
All pensions date back to day of discharge.
Pensions increased. Address with stamp.
STODDART & CO.,
42-4 No. 913 E St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST OF ALL.

Unrivaled in Appearance,
Unparalleled in Simplicity,
Unsurpassed in Construction,
Unprecedented in Popularity,
And Undisputed in the Broad Claim
OF BEING THE
VERY BEST OPERATING
QUICKEST SELLING,
LIGHTEST RUNNING, AND
BEST SEWING MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.



The great popularity of the White is the most convincing tribute to its excellence and superiority over other machines, and in submitting it to the trade we put it upon its merits, and in no instance has it ever yet failed to satisfy any recommendation in its favor.

The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out
A Complete Sewing Machine
every three minutes in
the day to supply
the demand!

Every machine is warranted for 3 years, and sold for cash at liberal discounts, or upon easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No 358 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.

The Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

Steam Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

Our Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

The Entire Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

Grain Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

Not Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

In Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

Marvelous for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

Four Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

For Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

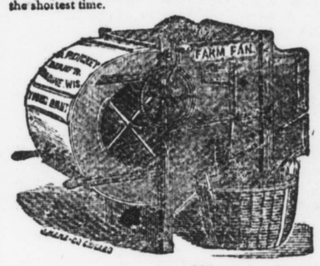
VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD
And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,
Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,
MADE BY
A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

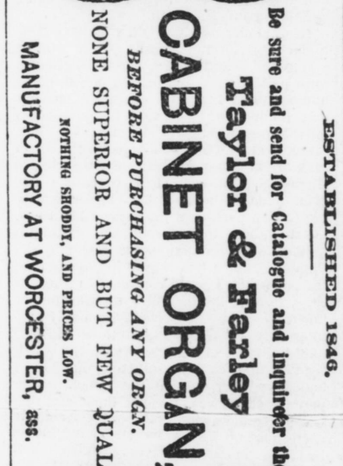


Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 600 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Lithographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted *low* and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

Be sure and send for Catalogue and Inquire the Price of the
Taylor & Farley
CABINET ORGAN,
BEFORE PURCHASING ANY ORGN.
NONE SUPERIOR AND BUT FEW QUAL.
NOTHING SHODDY, AND PRICES LOW.
MANUFACTORY AT WORCESTER, Mass.
ESTABLISHED 1846.



HIGHEST HONORS
AT THE
Centennial World's Fair, 1876!
THE
SHONINGER ORGANS
PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY AS THE
BEST INSTRUMENTS.

Their comparative excellence is recognised by the Judges in their Report, from which the following is an extract:

"The B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.'S exhibit as the best Instruments at a price rendering them possible to a large class of purchasers, having a combination of Reeds and Bells, producing novel and pleasing effects, containing many desirable improvements, will stand longer in dry or damp climate, less liable to get out of order, all the boards being made three-ply, put together so it is impossible for them to either shrink, swell or split." THE ONLY ORGANS AWARDED THIS BANK.

This Medal and Award was granted after the most severe competition of the best makers, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

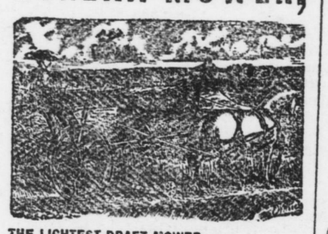
New Styles and prices just issued, which are in accordance with our rule, the BEST ORGAN for the least money.

We are prepared to appoint a few new Agents.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed, post-paid, on application to

B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.,
97 to 123 CHESTNUT STREET,
New Haven, Conn.

WILBER'S DIRECT DRAFT
EUREKA MOWER,



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
THE CHEAPEST MOWER.
THE LARGEST MOWER.
THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use. HARRIS LEWIS,
President of New York Dairymen's Asso.

The curing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
GEORGE W. HOFFMAN,
President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. E. PIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyoz, P.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used. E. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

Manufactured by EUREKA MOWER CO. Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Correspondence solicited. Circulars mailed on application.

THE GREAT
BEE HIVE
DRY GOODS STORE

LOCK HAVEN.

The Largest Dry Good & Carpet House in Central Pennsylvania

has just received its second immense Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter of 1879, which is now perfectly complete and will be sold cheaper than any other House can sell first-class Goods, on account of the great advantages of purchasing in large quantities.

We are now offering

5000 yards good style Dark Calicoes, warranted fast colors at 4 cents a yard.
2000 yards good quality Cotton Flannel at 6¼ cts. a yard.
Good Grey Twilled Flannel at 12½ cts. a yard.
Red All Wool Flannel at 12½ cts. a yard.
Good Twilled Towling, 16 inches wide at 6¼ cts. a yard.
2500 yards Dress Goods in Beautiful Styles at 8, 10 & 12½ cts., worth 12½, 15 & 18 cts.—A Great Bargain.
The largest stock of All Wool Cashmeres in Black, and all the new colors.
All Wool Satteens and the Beautiful Brocade Momil Cloths and every other conceivable new thing in Dress Goods.
Silks, Silk Velvets, Conderoys in the Handsomest Patterns ever shown in this city.
An Immense Stock of Men's & Boys' Cassimers.
Plaid, Fancy and Grey Flannels, White and Grey Blankets.
Shawles in all the new patterns.
Ladies' ready made Coats and Coating.
Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Under Shirts and Drawers.
Stockings, Gloves, New Style Fringes, &c. surpassing any former stock in this city.
10,000 yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at old prices.
Great Bargains in Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, Cotton Batts, &c.

We can only enumerate a few things in this advertisement of the immense stock we keep, a great deal of which was bought months ago to take advantage of the rise, which we now sell at old prices. We aim to keep only first-class goods and sell a great many on a very small profit Don't fail to call and see the great advantages we offer. It will pay you. Remember the place,

THE GREAT BEE HIVE DRY GOOD HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN,
J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,"
Manufacturers of
Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

Being provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of
HOUSE BUILDING.
Also, to the manufacture of School Office and Church Furniture, Sunday School, and Private Book Cases.
FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG.
N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. NESBIT BROS. 25-1y

!! A New Announcement !!

HARRIS'
STANDARD STORE,
235 MARKET STREET,
Lewisburg, Pa.

As usual, always the CHEAPEST and FIRST in the field with ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
A Complete Stock of LADIES' and MISSES'
HATS AND BONNETS.
Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins and Ribbons in all Shades.
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
CORSETS AND HOSIERY A SPECIALITY.
GLOVES, RUCHES, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

All Styles of Dress Buttons, Towels, Table Covers, Germantown Wool, Saxony Wool, Zephyrs, Jewelry and Perfumery, Woolen Shawls, Sacks, and Hoods, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, &c., &c.

A large stock of Ladies' Ready-made Coats from $2.50 up.

OUR FIVE CENT COUNTER
Replenished and New Attractions Constantly Added. Picture and Motto Frames, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ A comparison of our Prices will convince any one that we sell about FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6. 1879.

R. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—The Millheim B. & L. Association meets next Monday evening. Don't you forget it if it concerns you any.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been secured as a lecturer before the Clinton County Teachers' Institute, December 18th.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., is the administrator of the estate of Samuel Sivels, deceased. See notice.

—The Musser hunting party has returned with two fair-sized deer. Hope they will go again and shoot enough to make a nice bit for us.

—After an absence of a full month attending Gen. Conference in Chicago, Rev. C. F. Deininger and family have returnded home in good health and spirits.

—That best looking man in five counties, Ex-Senator Peale, of Lock Haven, called to see us on Saturday morning, but found us absent. Very sorry, Dick, but try it again.

—The election on Tuesday passed off very quietly and orderly. We saw no drunkenness or street brawls of any kind. The law that prevents the sale of liquor on election days is certainly a good one—as far as it goes.

—A number of side-walks have again been constructed last week, and the persons who made them are John D. Foote, B. O. Deininger, Frank Knarr, J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., Michael Ulrick and C. W. Hartman. Go on men and brethren, weneed a number more.

—The other day Master Allen A. D. Deininger came tugging along with a great big, tremendous big, awful big turnip. We don't like to say how big it was for fear somedody would blame us for —, but the simple truth is it's a *stoner, a whopper, a sockgooshter*, and no mistake.

SEVERE SENTENCE. — Elias H. Brookhart, who was convicted of rape, in the Lycoming county court, the other week, was denied a new trial, by Judge Mayer and Judge Cummin sentenced him to fifteen years at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. Serves him right.

—The MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS are turning out some very fine work this season. Monuments, Couches and Headstones of any possible design and price are made here, equal in workmanship and as low in price as can be had anywhere in the state. If you need something to mark the last resting place of a departed friend, you can do no better than by staying right at home and patronizing the Millheim Works.

—If you wish to make a *safe* investment in real estate, Sheriff Bolender, of Snyder county, will give you a chance to do so, at Selinsgrove, Saturday, November 29. next. On that day he will sell over 14,000 acres of mountain land situate around and below the Paddy's tunnel region. See advertisement in another column.

—We sincerely regret to learn that the family of our friend John B. Heckman, of Gregg township, is much afflicted with sickness. Several of them are down with typhoid fever. We extend them our hearty sympathy.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A correspondent wants to know of us what the piles of stone scattered throughout town at irregular intervals, are good for. That's business, Mr. M. If you wish to know anything just ask the nearest editor. They always know "lots" and are so clever and accommodating. They will not shrink any amount of labor necessary to solve and answer questions, and it don't make a bit of difference either, whether the person questioning is, was, or possibly will be, a patron or not—if it is all the same to the editor.

In the present case it pains us exceeding that we can not give the desired information positively; and so, to do the next best thing for our friend M., we are obliged to resort to guessing. The stone heaps, then, might be used to build cellar walls—but no, they are too widely separated. Well—they might serve a good purpose to the student of geology and mineralogy. Such might knock off pieces with their knuckles—or with whatever else they please—and, specimen in hand, enlarge on the period, stratification and formation of the species. Again, they might serve a less scientific but infinitely more practical purpose, namely that of enabling persons to stumble and fall over them, skinning shin-bones and seeing stars in daylight without the aid of a telescope. Last, but not least, they could be used to construct crossings over streets and alleys—that is if they were fit for such a purpose as that.

—A fine lot of Germantown wool just rerceived at the Journal Book and Stationery Store.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—While engaged in threshing on the farm of Judge Motzer, in Madison Twp., on Saturday a week, a young man named D. Heisler, made a most remarkable escape from a terrible death. He was caught by the clothing at the waist, by the tumbling shaft and when the machine was stopped, he was stripped entirely naked, except his boots and the wristbands of his shirt. Had his clothing not given away nothing could have saved him.—*New Bloomfield Times.*

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Mrs. R. J. DeWoodie has returned to Oil City again.

I. J. Grenoble is moving his grain house. The carpenters are the Messrs. Kennelly—both practical workmen.

Rev. Robison preached his farewell sermon to a very large congregation, last Sunday. Hope he may get a better support where he goes than he did here. In Mr. Robison we not only lose an excellent preacher, but an excellent man as well.

H. A. Krumrine has gone to study dentistry with Dr. J. C. McIntire, at Centre Hall. Success to you Henry.

On Hallow eve Young America as usual was busy turning over outhouses and committing other depredations.

Well, the wedding came off at the Allison mansion, at Potter's Mills, and many were the guests present. The presents were many and valuable. May the happy couple have a smooth sail on the voyage of life. YONEY.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

Mrs. George Speaker, of Mifflinburg, has been visiting her numerous friends in this vicinity. She looks well and natural, and quite as if she still belonged here.

Then has been a busy time in the cooper shops of our little town. One man wanted a thousand barrels made, for apples and a party of men were engaged in filling the order. Some worked in Condo's shop and some in Confer's.

Revs. Tomlinson and Aurand went together to the S. S. Convention, at Lewistown, where no doubt there will be a most interesting time for those engaged in S. S. work.

On Sunday afternoon after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Michael Harper was taken to rest. Her sufferings during the Summer were sometimes intense, then she would again have an interval of greater ease, and then be much worse again. May she rest in peace. X. Y.

The other day while cogitating over the vicissitudes of life a very happy and yet practical thought struck us in the form of a question: "Will any one of our patrons, subscribers or friends think of sending us a Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey?" Now don't *all* speak at once; don't crowd each other—don't tramp on each other's toes. From one to three of the delicate fowls—fat and plump—for each day will do. We much dislike to appear greedy.

CHURCH DEDICATION. — The new Evangelical church near Greenville, in Sugar Valley will be dedicated to the service of God, Nov. 16th, 1879. Service will begin in the morning at 10 o'clock. The following ministers are expected to be present: J. Boas, E. Stambach, W. H. Stover and —— Landes. All are invited.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

☞WANTED. We need about 12 to 15 cords of good wood, about 20 bushels of choice apples and about 20 bushels of nice potatoes. Now we are willing to receive all these on subscription and are not particular who of our subscribers will furnish them. If *you* have more wood, apples or potatoes than money and you owe us on subscription—one, two or more years, —bring them right along and don't wait till we are supplied by others.

Any of our subscribers who prefer to pay us in this way can do so until further notice.

—Why yes, certainly. He is one of the best fellows you can meet with anywhere—in town or country, in summer or winter. He is a gentleman, a christian; is very good looking and always neat and tidy. Just the chap whom any woman might be proud to have for a husband. An obliging neighbor, good husband and kind father, and ever keeps the warm side of his big heart turned *toward* the poor; for how else could it occur to him to present a poor country editor with a splendid—we were going to say a magnificent—door bell. Well, if you must know all about it, his name is John H. Thomas, headquarters at York, Pa.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester*, N. Y. 41 3m.

—The oyster business is booming in Millheim. We have no less than four places where the luscious bivalves can be had, viz: H. H. Tomlinson's, Mrs. Anna J. Albright's, Wilson Bollinger's and at the Millheim Hotel. If they have the proper feelings for the poor they will send us a "mess" each, for this notice. One has done so already. His name is checked off the list.

News Miscellaney.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26.—In this city this morning a boy of 7 years shot and almost instantly killed his sister, 3½ years old. The little boy's name is Adolph Auer, and that of his sister Amelia. The shooting occurred at the residence of Albert Auer, the father at No. 7 Grumbach avenue. At about 9 o'clock Adolph and his little sister entered their older brother's room and opened a drawer in the washstand. They began looking over the things, and found in the bottom of the drawer a revolver. It is supposed they became engaged in a childish quarrel over the weapon, and Adolph, not knowing what he was doing, pointed the revolver at Amelia and pulled the trigger. The ball entered her stomach, a little to the right of the heart. Mrs. Auer was washing her breakfast dishes in the kitchen. She heard the report, which was immediately followed by a piercing scream from Amelia. Mrs. Auer hastened to the bed-room and when she appeared at the door Amelia placed her hands on her stomach and cried: "Oh, mamma, mamma! Adolph, Adolph—." Scarcely had she uttered these words when she fell to the floor, dead. The boy's parents have not informed the Coroner or police and are reticent on the subject.—*Phila. Times.*

BURR'S BODY FOUND.—The body of Geo. Burr, the man who accompanied Prof. Wise on his last ascension, about three weeks ago, was found on the shore of Lake Michigan, on the 25th inst. There seems to be no longer a doubt that the balloon was wrecked on the lake and that both men were drowned.

KILLED BY A PET ELK.—Gen. Ball had a big elk in his park at Ball City, Kansas. The beast was tractable, and nobody supposed him vicious; but one day he chased a child out of the enclosure and gored a dog. Gen. Ball went to chastise him with a club and was killed, the elk's horns being thrust through his body.

CLAIMS RECOVERED.—Stephen A. Douglass, Jr., of Illinois, and Robert M. Douglas, of North Carolina, the sons of Stephen A. Douglas, have recently come into possession of about $200,000, by the decision in their favor of a suit in the Court of Claims for the recovery of the proceeds from a quantity of cotton belonging to their father and confiscated during the war.

MERITED REWARD.—A lady traveling on the New York Central road, the other day lost her satchel near Ilion. It contained $20,000. A freight train came along shortly after the passenger train, and the conductor picked up the satchel from the side of the track and left it with the agent at Ilion. It was restored to the lady, who presented the conductor with $800 for his honesty.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth N. J., Oct. 29. As a passenger and coal train were passing each other on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Crawford, last night, the fireman on the latter's locomotive was breaking coal. A lump flew from the tender, struck the locomotive of the passenger train, bounced through its window and struck George W. Winner, the fireman, in the forehead, crushing through the skull. He died in two hours. He was twenty-four years old and had been married four months.

WOMEN DESTROYING LIQUOR.—At Fredericktown, Ohio, on the 25th ult., thirteen women proceeded to two liquor saloons, beat in the doors and windows with hatchets, broke up all the fixtures, and destroyed all the liquors. They also notified the proprietors of the drug stores to remove their liquors, if they wished to escape similar treatment. The women are to be arrested. They are said to have "a strong money backing."

SUICIDES.—In New York city 150 persons killed themselves in 1878. In Paris, the number was an average of 646 suicides for every one million of inhabitants. London, in the same time, had the low average of ninety-six for every million.

Less than thirty years ago Tyrone was a town on paper. A log school house, frame tavern, store and blacksmith shop made up the sum total of buildings, public and private, inclusive of one or two dwelling houses. Now there stands upon the flats where at the date mentioned were well tilled corn fields and green pasture lands a thriving borough, with a population of something in excess of three thousand souls.

Preparations are making to get out an immense amount of timber the coming winter from the forests of Cambria, Clearfield and Clinton counties. On Youngwoman's creek, in the latter county, contracts have been entered into and work commenced on three seperate jobs that foot up 14,000,000 feet. On Bogg's, Lick and Drury runs over 8,000,000 feet more will be taken out. Independent of these a vast amount of long logs and square timber will be got out at various points along the West Branch river from Renovo to the headwaters of that stream, which drains Northern Cambria and all of Clearfield counties.

There will be one hundred criminal cases for trial at the approaching term of the Schuylkill county court.

THE GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT.— The November court commences on the fourth Monday of this month, for which the following list of Grand and Traverse jurors has been drawn.

GRAND JURORS.

Avery Long, Howard B	Amos Koch, Benner T.
J F Weaver, Milesburg	J Kerstetter, Penn twp.
Benj. Boyer, Miles twp.	M Armor, Bellefonte.
M Brungard, Walker T	S K Spangler, Liberty
John Musser, Patton T	C Eckenroth, Spring.
F P Blair, Bellefonte,	J I Thompson, College
John Craig, Huston twp	M Rider, Ferguson.
J A Dunkle, Rush twp.	J H Holt, Snow Shoe.
C Bower, Haines twp.	H K Hoy, Boggs.
J W Heath, Rosh twp.	Daniel Grove Spring.
J Campbell, Bellefonte,	J C Leuker, Haines.
John Spotts, Union twp.	J Mayes, Phil.psburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Leonard Rhone, Potter	J D Parsons, Huston
Wm Stuart, Snow Shoe	J C Small, Miles
George Haines, Miles	William Miller, Penn
F D Hosterman, Gregg	William Mann, Curtin
Henry Marks, Gregg	Geo Nearhoff, Taylor
Robert Barns, Spring	Ed Johnson, Boggs
Thomas Dale, College	G W F Gray, Patton
Chas Custer, Philipsb'g	A Brockerhoff, Belle't
S Ellenberger, Ferguson	Daniel Irvin, Huston
A J Goodfellow, Boggs	B F Leathers, Unionv'e
Israel Rachau, Gregg	Samuel Gault, Spring
Thom Archey, Ferguson	Jac Cronemiller, Worth
A C Musser, Penn	W J Jackson, College
Jos Crotzer, Potter	Henry Theil, Curtin
Wm M Scholl, Union	S Candy, Howard boro
Edward Hess, Harris	G W Hoover, Philipsb'g
B O Deininger, Penn	W A Kerl n, Gregg
D C Keller, Potter	Sam Henderson, Taylor
J D Green, Patton	Jack'n Hoover, Huston
James Lingle, Potter	Rob Irvin, Bellefonte
Samuel Orris, Boggs	Cyrus Lose, Gregg
J G Jones, Worth	Wm Coule, College
Thom Marshal, Benner	Wm R Holt, Huston
Dan Brungard, Miles	H Brickley, Howard bo

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Thom Weston, Worth	William Ray, Rush
Wm Yearick, Howard	Pat Ward, Snow Shoe
J B Mattern, Patton	Geo S Hoy, Marion
J Pennington, Ferg'sn	J G Royer, Walker
Geo B Jordon, Gregg	Samuel Burrell, Haines
Jam Dunlap, Ferguson	J G Bates, Burnside
John D Wagner, Worth	G A Fairlamb, Belle't
J L Thompson, Huston	Daniel Lutz, Spring
E M Saurderwait, Rush	Jacob Nees, Miles
Peter Jordon, Potter	J Harper, Bellefonte
Sam Decker, Walker	John Ewings, Taylor
Adam Bower, Haines	J B Hartswick, College
Geo Emerick, Potter	H P Tate, Benner
A Bathurst, Milesburg	W W M'Cormick, Potter
Samuel Wetzel, Spring	David Brisbin, Potter
William Isher, Benner	J Dennings, Philipsb'g
Aaron Dunkle, Potter	J S Houserman, Potter
H C Knave, College	Wm Walker, Miles
Lowery Shope, Boggs	Dav Bartley, Bellefonte
James Packer, Curtin	C T Cheesman, Snow S
Luther Swartz, Walker	J N Dunkle, Gregg
H Brumgard, Miles	F Burkholder, Potter
Sol Ettinger, Haines	J Thompson, Snow Shoe
Jas N Leitzell, Gregg	P H stover, Penn

TRAVERSE JURORS—THIRD WEEK.

W S Wolf, Bellefonte	C L Gramley, Miles
R C Cambridge, Unionv'	J Tressler, Jr., College
Jac Poorman, Boggs	Adam Felty, College
Reuben Grim, Miles	Jesse Cleaver, Unionv'e
Abram Marks, Harris	J C Curtin, Spring
Wm H Fry, Ferguson	Dr M Stewart, Burnside
Henry Fishel, College	W F Rearick, Gregg
S S Lyon, Bellefonte	Miles Mattern, Patton
F Thompson, Benner	J Forey, Philipsburg
J G Lucas, Snow Shoe	Aaron Deyinny, Rush
John Bing, Penn	Dav Gingrich, Harris
Jacob Gephart, Penn	Silas Glasgow, Ferguson
W Zimmerman, Burns'e	J C Bechdol, Liberty
Chas Glenn, Bellefonte	William Bell, Spring
Jac Ketner, Haines	P G Gentzel, Spring
C A Courter, Liberty	Chas Smith, Haines
S A Hinton, Snow Shoe	Rob Musser, Philipsb'g
John Wetzel, Spring	Robert Strunk, Marion

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., in the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte, Pa., by Rev. William Laurie, J. Wesley Gephart, Esq., and Miss Ella Hayes, both of Bellefonte.

On the 12th ult., in the United Brethren church at Eastville, by Rev. J. Landis, Mr. Daniel Eagle and Miss Charlotte Brumgard, both of Green twp.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. D. M. Wolf, Mr. David C. Gafer and Miss Mary K. McPherson, both of Union Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., in Greene township, Clinton county, Elizabeth, wife of John Woneidorf, Sr. aged 66 years and 7 months.

In Lock Haven, Oct. 20, 1879, Thomas Kleckner, aged 48 years, 11 months and 14 days.

On the 2nd inst., at Aaronsburg, after a long and often painful illness, Mrs. Mary Harper, wife of Michael Harper, aged 51 years, 11 months and 1 day.

On the 2nd, inst., in Millheim, Will Lettie Maud, daughter of D. W. and Sarah A. Zeigler, aged 1 year, 6 months and 6 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.35
Wheat No. 2	1.05
Corn	40
Rye	60
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	25
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	15.00
Salt, per Brl	2.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	18
Hams	12
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	20
Potatoes	25
Lard	
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.75
Stove "	6.00
Chestnut "	5.00
Pea "	4.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLHEIM BANKING CO.,

MAIN STREET.

Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

A. Walter, Cashr. David Krape, Pres.

A. HARTER,

AUCTIONEER,

Rebersburg, Pa.

☞SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.☜

Pennsylvania College,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE first Term of the next Collegiate year will Begin

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1879.

The Faculty of the Institution is full. The course of instruction is liberal and thorough. The location is most pleasant and healthy, in the midst of an intelligent and moral community, and accessible by Railroad trains three times a day.

The Preparatory Department

which is under the direct supervision of the Faculty, has been re-organized, and furnishes thorough instruction for boys and young men preparing for Business or College classes. Students in this department are under the special care of officers who reside with them in the building.

For further information or Catalogues, address

M. VALENTINE, D. D.
President of College, or
PROF. P. M. BIKLE,
Principal of Prep. Dept.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 10, 1879.

W. J. STRAYER,

Fashionable Barber,

Opposite Stem's Store,

MILLHEIM, PA.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

ALEXANDER & BOWER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

OFFICE IN GARMAN'S NEW BUILDING.

JOHN B. LINN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

OFFICE ON ALLEGHANY STREET.

☞BOOTS & SHOES.☜

B. FRANK KISTER,

has just opened a Boot & Shoe Shop,

MAIN STREET,

near Foote's Store,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, from men's coarse boots up to ladies cloth top button gaiters, at prices to suit the times. Repairing promptly attended to. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-3m

Bush House,

Bellefonte Pa.

GEORGE HOPPES,

Proprietor.

SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES, PERMANENT BOARDERS AND PERSONS ATTENDING COURT.

BOTH LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT OUR HOTEL.

DAV. L. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TINWARE, STOVEPIPES AND TRIMMINGS, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.

Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.

☞SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.☜

Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters him self that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop, next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.

1879

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER has just received her Fall & Winter Stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Fr nch Bonnets, Round Hats, FRENCH FLOWERS, Feathers, Ribbons, and all kinds of Fancy GOODS.

COME AND See

Dress Making in all its Branches a Speciality!!

She invites Her Many Friends and Customers to CALL AT HER Grand Opening, Wednesday, Oct. 29th,

1879.

MARTIN FREE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades,

OFFICE AND STORE,

956 North Second Street,

FACTORY,

943 St. John Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

First Class Work and Low Prices.

Country Trade Respectfully Solicited.

FOX'S PATENT

Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to

AMERICAN ARMS CO.

109 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt.

MILLHEIM, PA.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN,

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 33-1y

C. A. STURGIS,

WATCHES,

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS

AND

Musical Instruments.

Repairing done on short notice.

Engraving a speciality,

at the Millheim Jewelry Store, one door east of Eisenhuth's Drug Store, Main Street, MILLHEIM, PENNA.

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutters Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner.

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same.

MILLHEIM, PA.

C. W. STURGIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE BANNER STORE, MARKET STREET,

LEWISBURG, PA.

☞First Class Goods, Good, Honest Work and Moderate Prices—is the Combination to be found at Mr. Sturgis'

☞Establishment. Patronage from Centre Co. respectfully solicited. None but the best workmen employed.☜

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.

I would like to call your attention to my very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

which I am selling CHEAPER than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The

ELMIRA KIP BOOT

double Soles and Tap. only

$2.50.

This is the best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00.

Don't forget the place

No. 115, Main Street,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Jacob Kamp.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

S. D. MUSSER. JAS. C. SMITH

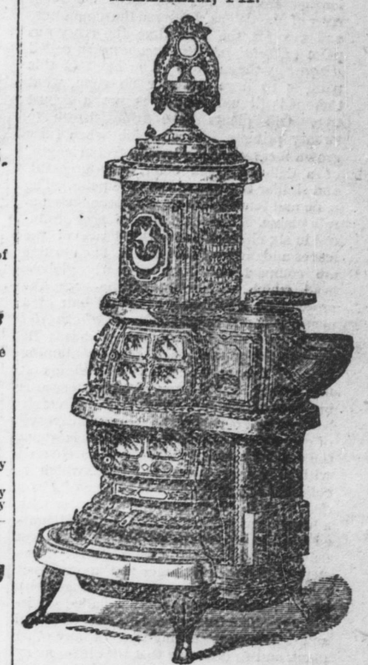
MUSSER & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Paints and General Hardware.

Corner of Main and Penn Streets,

MILLHEIM, PA.



☞Special attention is called to the☜

New Morning Glory Stove

as the finest Base Heater in the market. The public is respectfully invited to call and see this new model stove. Full line of COOK STOVES, IRON, HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS. Anything in the line of a first class Hardware store always on hand and sold at the very lowest prices. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07 a. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	9 47 a. m.	
"	" Renovo	11 00 a. m.	
"	arr. at Erie	7 35 p. m.	
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 30 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	11 45 a. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 35 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	3 55 p. m.	
"	" Renovo	5 25 p. m.	
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.	

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore	7 15 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	11 45 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	3 15 p. m.	
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Renovo	10 05 a. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	12 10 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 10 p. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p. m.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 50 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	10 00 p. m.	
"	" Williamsport	11 20 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 55 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laureiton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 43	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

THE AVERY
BEATS THE WORLD
WONDERFUL INVENTION
ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS
SELF THREADER
LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE EVER MADE
AVOIDS CLEARS CURES GAINS AND LEVERS AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFORE AN ENTIRELY NEW MECHANICAL PRINCIPAL COMPRISING A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT SEEN AT A GLANCE GREATLY DESIRED BY AUTOMATIC DIRECT & PERFECT ACTION IN EVERY PART NO FRICTION NO NOISE NO WEAR NO TANTRUMS NOR GETTING OUT OF ORDER ALWAYS READY TO SEW THE FINEST OR HEAVIEST GOODS GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION NO LONG TALK OR ARGUMENT REQUIRED EVERY MACHINE TELLING ITS OWN STORY SECURES IMMEDIATE SALES HENCE THE BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS TO SELL SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
AGENTS WANTED
AVERY MFG CO
812 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

The Ivory Nut Palm.

A writer states that in 1843 Mr. William Purdie was dispatched to New Granada to collect plants for the Royal Gardens, Kew. He was specially instructed to find a few special plants, one of which was the ivory nut palm. In his account of this, Mr. Purdie says: "In a journey of 600 miles, from Santa Martha to Ocana, in New Granada in the village of Semena, seventeen leagues from hence, and near the great river of Magdalena, I entered the mountains, and saw for the first time the ivory nut palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), called *Tagua* by the natives. The habit of this palm is to have little or no stem, what there is is decumbent; it is not a robust tree. Old plants have from fifteen to twenty primate leaves, which when fully grown measure nearly twenty feet in length, of a delicate green color, very graceful, and similar to those of the date palm. The male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. The male flowers are produced in six clusters from the bases of the leaves and on short footstocks. The clusters are compact and form a nearly globose head, which, on account of the style-like projections resembling the rigid hair of a negro, it is not inaptly called *Cabeza del negro* (negro's head.) These heads lie close to the ground, each cluster containing four of five seeds. The seed contains at first a clear insipid liquid, which afterwards becomes milky and sweet, and ultimately hardens and becomes the "vegetable ivory" of commerce. Each of these nuts is about the size of a green walnut, and is covered with a yellow, sweet, oily pulp, which is collected and sold under the name of *Pepo del Tagua*. A spoonful of the latter with a little sugar and water makes the celebrated *Chichede Tagua*, said to be the most delicious beverage of the country. The stem of the male is larger and more erect than that of the female, and the singularity of its inflorescence is only equalled by its beauty. The fragrance is most powerful and delicious, exceeding that of any other plant, and so diffusive that the air for many yards becomes alive with myriads of insects. Mr. Purdie states that he had to carry some of these twelve miles, and though he killed a number of the annoying insects that followed him, yet the next day a great many still hovered about the flowers, having come all the way from the woods where the latter grew.

Opening of the First Passenger Railway.

Fifty years ago—that is, September, 1830—the first passenger railway in England, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, was opened with great ceremony. A year before a prize of £500 had been offered for the best locomotive engine, which had been won by Robert Stephenson's Rocket, upon which were subsequently modelled the old grasshopper engines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, their appearance being suggestive of their name. Eight locomotive engines had been completed and placed upon the line, and all had been tested with entire success. To every engine was attached four passenger carriages, each containing twenty persons. The first engine, the Northumbrian, drew the most distinguished guests—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other members of the Ministry. It had one line of the double track to itself. The other seven locomotives with their carriages, followed each other on the other line. The procession started from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, with flags, music, fine weather, and great enthusiasm. Seventeen miles from Liverpool they stopped to take in water, and in order to afford the Duke of Wellington an opportunity of seeing the procession, the seven locomotives, with their carriages, were ordered to pass slowly by the Northumbrian standing on its track. Several gentlemen had alighted while the locomotives were taking in water, and one of them, Mr. Huskisson, member of Parliament for Liverpool, and an earnest supporter of the railroad cause, catching sight of the Duke of Wellington, between whom and himself there had been some political coolness, ran eagerly across the track to shake him by the hand. At that moment the order was given for the seven engines to move forward, Mr. Huskisson was bewildered. The Rocket, which was the leading engine, struck him while he was still in doubt where to flee. The wheels went over his leg and thigh, and he expired that evening. The accident cast a deep gloom over the day's festivity. The trip was concluded, that people waiting along the line might not be disappointed, but all rejoicing and gayety were at an end. The next day the railway was opened for passenger traffic, and carried 140 persons from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours. The original calculations of the construction had been based on probable returns from heavy merchandise traffic—coal, cotton and iron. They had formed no high expectation of any great emolument from transporting passengers. But the railway was hardly opened before an average of 1,200 persons daily were willing to trust it with their lives. In a few years it was found that the enormous traffic was too heavy for the original rails, and it became necessary to relay the road at considerable expense. But though September 15, 1830, is the greatest day in railroad annals, being that on which the world's first railroad was opened complete, the Maryland Railroad preceded the Liverpool and Manchester in utility. The first sod of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was broken for its construction July 4, 1828, and by the next year, horse cars, assisted by one locomotive engine, were carrying passengers and traffic between Baltimore, the Relay House, and Ellicott's Mills.

Improvement in Vegetables.

Vegetables have been more improved in their qualities and appearance by careful cultivation than many persons are aware. Celery, so agreeable to the most palates, is a modification of a plant the taste of which is so acrid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Our cauliflowers and cabbages, which weigh many pounds, are largely developed colewarts that grow wild on the seashore, and do not weigh more than half an ounce each. Beets and carrots were originally little more than hard, stringy roots; while the potato was at first no larger than a walnut. Turnips and carrots are thought to be indigenous roots of France; cauliflowers came from Cyprus, artichokes from Sicily, lettuce from Cos, peas from Syria, beans from Persia, spinach from Western Asia, radishes from China, onions from the East, and rhubarb from Turkey.

The Venomous Breath of Malaria

Does not infect the systems of those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a precaution against it. Nor is it less useful as a remedy where intermittent and remittent fever has fully established itself, in consequence of a neglect of preventive measures. It checks the paroxysms with astonishing certainty, and eradicates this type of disease, even in its most inveterate form. This medicine is an especial boon to the emigrant population of the far West, where fevers of a malarial type are particularly prevalent, but the recognition of its merits is so far from being limited, that it is known and apprised at its true value throughout the length and breadth of America. Travelers by land and sea, miners and sojourners in unhealthy localities, esteem it highly, and are its most constant purchasers, and in many a rural household far and wide it is the chosen family specific.

HUMOROUS.

M. X. and his spouse dine together. The meal is almost over, when he takes the bottle of Bordeaux, in which is left a scanty half-glass of liquor, and prepares to empty it into his own tumbler. "Don't, darling, don't," cries his wife, who is superstitious; "if you drink the last drop of that wine you will be married again before the year is out, and I love you too much for that."

And she emptied the wine into her own glass and tosses it off.

SCENE.—Augusta's boudoir. Lucy holds an open letter in her hand, and says: "Well, you see, dear, I only met him at Mount Desert this summer, and we did flirt desperately, but its too absurd, his writing to me now and proposing, now, isn't it?" Augusta—"Awfully bold, I think; but then it is just like a man. Shall you accept him?" "Lucy—Well! I don't know what to do. He don't deserve it, but then he's awfully handsome, and besides I really think I would be a good wife. I can make splendid corn bread.

A GOOD woman, after the death of her husband, had married a brother of the departed. She preserved, nevertheless, in her dining room, a picture of her first spouse. One day a guest at the table, noticing the portrait, asked her if it was a member of her family. "Yes," replied the lady frankly, "it is the portrait of my poor brother-in-law."

A MAN was once asked how he and his wife got along with so little friction in the family machinery. "Well," said he when we first married we both wanted our own way. I wanted to sleep on linen sheets, my wife preferred cotton, and we couldn't agree. Finally we talked the matter over and came to the conclusion that it was unchristian to live in constant bickering; so we compromised on linen and have got along all right ever since.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.—It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchanye*. See another column.

COLONEL McClurg kicked a man out of an Alabama hotel for a personal affront. Six months after he saw the same man kicking another poor fellow out of another hotel. "Tush, man," said the Colonel—"Hold, but ain't you the man I kicked out of the Nassau House, a little while ago?" "Keep still, colonel," was the response. "Don't say one word. You and I know who it will do to kick."

HE was a plain old granger, and when his son informed him that he had determined to go to college and learn something, the old gentleman looked straight at him and said: "Now look-a-here, John, you may learn readin', ritin', 'rithmetic, and a little jography, but if you grapple with any o' them dead langwidges, I'll kill you when you come home, so's they'll do you some good."

MME. D., who has been guilty of uttering a hasty word to one of the servants, repents and says kindly to him, "John, I'm afraid I spoke crossly to you a few moments ago."

John generously, "Oh, madame, you know that I always make allowances for my poor employers!"

"Do you see here where you are charged, sir, with being drunk and disorderly?" observed the recorder, holding out the affidavit just signed and sworn to by a policeman. The tramp took the affidavit, read it carefully, upside down and replied: Am I to blame? I never wrote that."

FIRST Boy—"Where yer bin, Billy?" Second Boy—"Bin fishin'." First Boy—"Ketch anythin'?" with an anxious expression on his face. Far-seeing Second Boy—"No. But I expect ter when I get into the house."

AN unpleasant passenger on a street car is a crying Baby. In such cases Dr. Bull's Baby syrup should be given to the little sufferer to ease its troubles. 25 cents a bottle.

THE pastor and deacons of a church at Gainsville, Texas, are said to have played poker, at 5 cents ante and 50 cents limit, while waiting for a quorum at a business meeting.

HE is a wise preacher who pauses in his prayer when the fire alarm sounds, to allow his people to count the strokes and locate the box.

THOSE who work can take care of themselves. A kind Providence must provide for loafers.

ARE you a wall flower," he asked, and she replied, "No, I am a wall sir." Then they waltzed.

AN Oswego woman thinks her husband very stern—because he's always behind.

WAS William Penn's pocket-handkerchief the original pen wiper? Who nose?

CHEMICAL analysis fails to find the least trace of adulteration in Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa). For sale everywhere. It is for your interest to try it.

Can the fellow who tenders a lady a biscuit be said to offer her a doughnation.

IN a malarial district of Indiana they have a base-ball club they call "Qui nine."

A MAN who goes fishing should take luncheon along. He may get no other bite,

A man cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.

It's a game of bluff when you try to scale a precipice.

A SAILOR makes tarring tours.

Money Safes.—A recent contrivance for the protection of money safes is a net of telegraph wire spread all over them, in electric communication with a powerful alarm bell. Any attempt to force the safe open, to drill its sides, to cut or remove the net work, or to tamper in any way with the apparatus, sounds the alarm.

A DRY, RASPING COUGH, irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold.

DOMESTIC.

A FRENCH WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES.—A system of washing clothes has lately been introduced in some French towns which is worthy of mention. Its economy is so great as greatly to reduce the cost. This is the process; Two pounds of soap is reduced with a little water to a pulp, which having been slightly warmed, is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonsful of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which may be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care, in the meantime, to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add half a spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap, the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process, and the destructive use of the washboard is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

SNOW DRIFT CAKE.—1 cup powdered sugar, 1 heaped cup prepared flour, 10 eggs the whites only whipped stiff, juice of one lemon, and half the grated peel; and finally the flour. Stir in very lightly and quickly, and bake at once in two loaves or in square cards. It is very nice baked as jelly cake and spread with this filling; whites of three eggs, 1 heaping cup of powdered sugar, juice of 1 orange and half the peel, juice of one lemon. Whip to a good meringue and put between the layers, adding more sugar for the frosting on the top.

STEWED CAULIFLOWER.—Common heads will do for this; boil till about half done; drain them and place them in a stew pan stems down and set on a slow fire with a spoonful of fat. Stir gently so as not to break them, and in about five minutes add half a gill of broth (or half a teacup milk thickened with a tablespoonful of rice flour) and season with salt or pepper; simmer till done, stirring now and then, dish them, turn the sauce over them, and serve hot.

MILK TOAST.—Cut slices of stale bread half an inch thick, toast quickly, and dip each slice, as toasted into boiling water; butter and salt slightly and lay in a covered dish. Have ready in a saucepan enough boiling milk to cover all well. Melt it in a little butter and salt and pour over the toasted bread. Cover closely and let it stand five minutes before using.

CUSTARD FISH.—Boil the soaked codfish in water until tender; then pour off the water and pick very fine; have ready a quart of hot milk for three quarters of a pound of fish, and put into it the fish, and a tablespoonful of butter; stir until it boils; then stir in with a heaping tablespoonful of flour, and cook it five minutes. Let it cool a little, and then stir into two well beaten eggs without further cooking.

SET BACK 42 YEARS.—"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

JUMBLES.—One cup of butter, two of sugar beaten together; one cup of milk, half teaspoonful of soda stirred into the milk, and four eggs; beat it well together; add any kind of spice and six cups of flour; roll rather thin, cut it with a tumbler and a wine glass to form a ring; brush them over with the white of an egg, and sift on a very little fine sugar before baking. Bake them fifteen or twenty minutes.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Pare and cut in quarters some apples, stew them with a little sugar until tender, and lay them in a shallow dish. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, mix with them a teacupful of powdered sugar, spread over the apples, and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

SPANISH CREAM.—One ounce gelatine three pints of milk, six eggs, eight tablespoonfuls of sugar; cook the gelatine one hour in the milk, then when it comes to a boil beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar and stir in, let it simmer; then take off the fire and pour over it the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

APPLE JELLY.—A very nice, firm jelly may be made from the parings of apples and the cores. Cover them with water and let them boil until the water has wasted a little and the apple-skins are very soft; then strain them and add an equal quantity of sugar as their liquid. A little lemon juice, a few cloves, and some ginger improve the jelly.

For a good cement for sealing bottles, mix three parts of rosin, one of caustic soda, and five of water. This composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster Paris. The compound sets in three-quarters of an hour adheres strongly, is not permeable like plaster used alone, and is attacted only slightly by warm water.

The Umbrella Commandments.

Much observed during the late rainy season.

Thou shalt neglect no opportunity to steal thy neighbor's umbrella.

Thou shalt not respect the umbrellas of the father-in-law or mother-in-law, or any of the umbrellas of their maid servants or man servants.

Thou shalt if possible, steal the umbrella of the stranger within thy gates.

Thou shalt buy only for thyself a cheap cotton umbrella.

Thou shalt leave it in place of thy friend's silk, ivory-handled, $5 umbrella.

Thou shalt walk rapidly away with it, looking neither to the right nor left, and wear on thy face a meek, harmless expression.

How Women Would Vote.

Where the question admitted to the ballot, and women were allowed to vote, every woman in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. Dr. Pierce has received hundreds of grateful testimonials of its curative power.

IOWA CITY, *Iowa March 4th* 1878.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription. It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure.

Yours thankfully,

MRS. PAUL R. BAXTER.

AGRICULTURE.

HARVESTING TOBACCO.—A very good way is to cut the plants just at night, and take them to the shed early in the morning after the "dew is off." The plants are then cool and less liable to pole rot or sweat by adopting this method of harvesting. In hanging the plants avoid crowding, as space is as much an object with tobacco growers as with newspaper men, and if the plants are over-crowded, the leaves are apt to sweat and rot. In about two weeks however, the danger is passed and the leaves will have commenced to "cure down," changing at first from green to yellow and from yellow to brown, the natural color of the leaf. Too rapid curing is not desirable, since the leaf is apt to be dry and husky, rather than soft and silky. Keep the sheds as dark as possible if dark-colored leaf is sought for, and open the doors if a lighter shade is wished for. Close the doors next the sun at all times, and open on the other side, but open all during the night, unless the weather is very muggy—a most dangerous time for the curing process and the time when pole rot and sweat will ensue. After the plants or leaves are all "cured down," close the sheds tight so that the color may even up, but should a damp spell come on, open the doors, but not if rain beats in on to the leaves. Before cutting the plants see that all are thoroughly suckered, as the offshoots are liable to grow when hung up, and the curing leaves come in contact with them are apt to rot and be otherwise injured. Tobacco plants may be hung either with twine or string, on laths, as may be thought best. Both modes of hanging in the sheds have their advocates, many claiming that when hung on laths the leaves cure better and are less liable to sweat or rot. Well-ripened tobacco will cure faster than when only partially ripe; hence there is less danger from rotting when the plant is thoroughly matured. Havana seed tobacco must not be cut unless well-ripened, as the leaves will be bitter in flavor if cut when green. The plants of this variety should stand in the field so long as there is no danger from frosts, say from eighteen to twenty-four days after being topped, and in some cases even longer. On low grounds, where the early frost nips the vegetation, the plants should be carefully watched and cut, even if not ripe; since severe frost, or any frost, even a "white" one, unfits the leaves for use, and since unripe tobacco is better than that touched by this merciless foe of the weed.

PERSONS of sedentary habits, and overworked, find in Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills a specific for want of Appetite, Palpitation, Debility, Constipation, and many other ailments. At all druggists. Price 25 cents.

RATS.—The damage by rats is one of the most serious losses to which farmers are subjected. On the whole, this loss is doubtless greater than that from all the fires which occur upon farms. We have tried a preparation called "Poisoned Wheat," put up for the purpose of destroying vermin, and find it very effective. The rats disappear; that is, all that can be noticed. But poison of any kind should be used so that fowls or other animals cannot get it. To destroy the rats is now a timely work, and will prevent much future loss of grain.

SMUT AND RUST.—These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be prevented by pickling the seed. The pickle may be made of strong brine, or of a solution of four ounces sulphate of copper, in one gallon of water. Sprinkle the seed grain, stir thoroughly to wet every kernel, and spread to dry. Either of these will destroy the spores, which are the seed of the parasitic fungi, known by the above names.

AFTER many experiments, a certain and speedy remedy for burdocks has been discovered in kerosene oil. A small quantity poured into the heart of the plant, directly after cutting, leaves no trace of their existence save a small hole in the earth where they stood. Refined or crude oil will accomplish the purpose equally well.

Dried and Crystallized Flowers.

There are many of our brilliant flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet-williams, carnations, gladioli, which may be preserved so as to retain their color for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose; nor any succulent plants, as hyacinths or cacti. Take deep dishes, of sufficient depth to allow the flowers to be covered an inch deep; get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers with their stems downwards, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled and the flowers are buried out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number. Allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry, warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them; if there is any moisture in the sand it must be dried before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry to put away in a week or ten days. By arranging these with grasses and putting them on wire stems they will make a pretty bouquet mixed with pressed ferns. A pretty way to preserve cut flowers is to place a vase containing the cut flowers in the centre of a flat dish, into which a little water has been poured; insert a bell glass over the vase, so that the rim of the glass is covered by the water, thus forming an air-tight chamber. The air surrounding the flowers will be kept constantly moist, and will remain so as long as the supply of water in the dish is kept undiminished. I recommend those who love to see plenty of fresh flowers in their sitting rooms in dry weather to adopt this plan. The experiment can be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rosebud in a saucer of water. If some camphor has been dissolved in the saucer it will greatly assist in keeping the flowers fresh. Violets may be preserved for a long time by sticking them with short stems into a glass dish filled with damp silver sand, and then inverting a tumbler over them. Flowers may be preserved for many months by dipping them carefully, as soon as gathered, in perfectly limpid gum water; after allowing them to drain for two or three minutes, arrange them in a vase. The gum forms a complete coating on the stems and petals, and preserves their shape and color long after they have become dry.

A Case of Piles of 30 Years' Standing

BOSTON, MASS., August 6, 1877.

MESSRS. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., New York.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $1 00 for a box of Dr. S. Silsbee's "*Anakesis.*" I have been troubled with the piles since 1849, and have tried almost everything that I could find, but without success. I have just been using yours, and have derived more benefit from it than any that I have ever tried. Please forward me a box at once.

Yours truly,

A. LEDYARD,
77 Traverse street, Boston.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York

HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocers' Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents a box, sent by mail for 60 cents.
Johnson, Holloway & Co.,
602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Pianos and Organs.

Prices of Pianos and Organs have reached the lowest point, and are now going up again. People who desire to buy at *factory prices*, should write to the Mendelssohn Piano Co. 21 East 15th Street, N. Y., for their catalogue prices, at once, before prices are advanced. This company is selling the finest instruments for the least money, and their testimonials are of the very highest order.

BOONSBORO, Wash. Co., Md, March 16th, 1879.

MENDELSSOHN Piano Co.:

Dear Sirs: The Piano shipped me, Style 4, gives perfect satisfaction. We are exceedingly well pleased with the instrument, and the tuner from Baltimore, Mr. Shorey, who examined it thoroughly, pronounced it as fine a piano as he ever saw. The tone is unsurpassable both in capacity and beauty, and, indeed, the whole instrument, both external and internal, would bear the closest scrutiny and criticism. All who have seen it pronounce it a superb piano, and I am sure you will have more orders from here, when those who desire to purchase are ready to do so. Mr. Shorey said my instrument was worth $450. We are thankful for the care you manifested in having us get a good instrument. I consider the Mathushek Scale as a "*sine qua non*" to a good piano. The money deposited awaits your order.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. DAVIS, M. D.

RALEIGH, North Carolina, February, 14th, 1878.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.:

My Dear Sir: In regard to the piano purchased from you, and which we have been using for some time now in our family, I must pronounce it a most excellent instrument, and we do this unreservedly, because we have had it tried, tested, and compared with pianos of other make, by critical judges of such instruments, professors of music and others, whose high character and prominence as musicians in this community cannot be questioned; and they all attest, as to its merits, the pure rich tones which it gives are perfectly exquisite, and its Mathushek's scale give it an attraction and value which is not possessed by instruments of other make.

We can but congratulate you on the high standard which your most excellent pianos have attained, and must bespeak for them a future which will place them in high favor with the musical world. I shall always be pleased to recommend your pianos to those of my friends who may desire to purchase, and to bring them to notice in our community.

Truly yours,
(Judge) CHAS. D. UPCHURCH.

We take great pleasure in again calling the attention of our friends and readers to the Mendelssohn Company's Jubilee Organs, a notice of which appeared in these columns some time ago.

Having had occasion to purchase organs of this Company for our own personal friends, and having found them to be all that was claimed for them after years of thorough trial, and having repeatedly visited their factory in New York city, we are prepared to assert, from our own knowledge of the manufacturers and organs, that their work is not excelled by any manufacture now in the market.—N. Y. Independent.

So thorough is the inspection of the various parts, and of the whole, that when an instrument goes out of the house a guarantee for five years—long enough to break down and wear out two common organs—is given the purchaser. The Jubilee Organs is eminently an organ for the people.—*Louisville Ky., Commercial.*

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano or organ, not to fail to write at once for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, which will be mailed free.

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HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children
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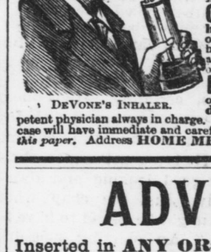

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